

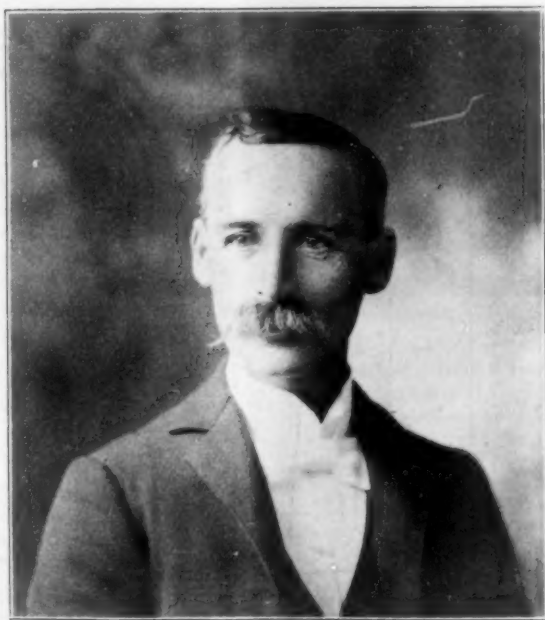
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

43d Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 17, 1903.

No. 38.

WEEKLY



GEO. W. BRODBECK,
Secretary-elect of the National Bee-Keepers' Association.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY

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EDITOR,

GEORGE W. YORK.

DEPT. EDITORS,

DR. C. C. MILLER, E. E. HASTY, EMMA M. WILSON

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The Subscription Price of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

The Wrapper-Label Date of this paper indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec03" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1903.

Subscription Receipts.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows you that the money has been received and credited.

Advertising Rates will be given upon application.

National Bee-Keepers' Association**Objects of the Association:**

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP, \$1.00.

Send dues to Treasurer.

President—W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.

Vice-President—J. U. HARRIS, Grand Junction, Colo.

Secretary—GEORGE W. YORK, 144 & 146 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

General Manager and Treasurer—N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

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DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the Secretary, at the office of the American Bee Journal.

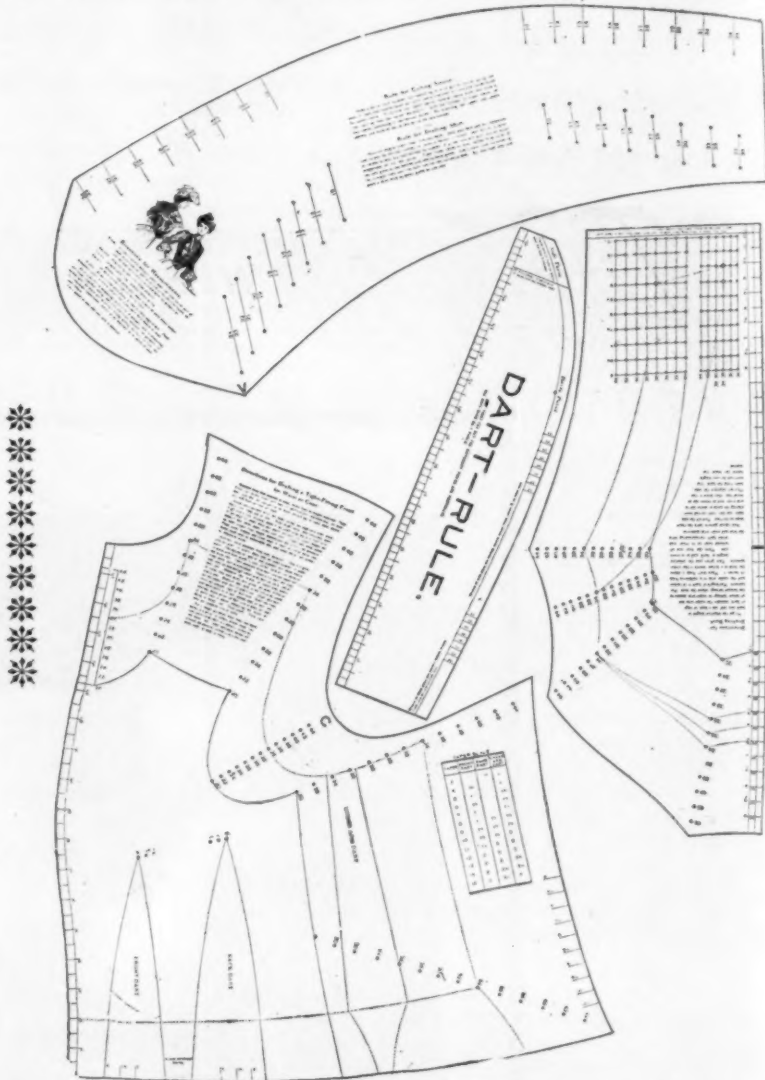
A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



The picture shows herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Something ^{FOR OUR} Bee-Keeping Sisters in the Winter Time.

We think all ladies will agree with us in saying that every man should at least understand some business, with which, in case of necessity, he could support himself and family. The wealthiest people frequently come to want, and wretched, indeed, is the man who cannot earn a living after his wealth is gone. He sometimes fills the grave of a suicide. And why, in this enlightened age of progression, should not woman, as well as man, be able to depend on her own resources? In case her husband dies in poverty, must she starve or depend on charity? In case her husband fails to provide and grossly mistreats the woman he has sworn to cherish, must she humbly submit? **A THOUSAND TIMES, NO!** Let every woman, before she marries, have some knowledge that can be used to make her a living. Every mother, rich or poor, should make her daughters, in a certain degree, independent, by giving them some kind of a trade, and teaching them to be self-reliant. Mothers should have their daughters learn to sew, and not neglect this important part of their domestic education. The



daughter so taught will not only make a better wife and mother, but will also be more likely to secure a better husband, and will always command his respect. He will not look upon her as a helpless "know-nothing," but will know that if he fails in his duties, she can live without him, and this can only strengthen the bond between them. A thorough knowledge of dress-making can always be turned into gold, and become the means of support for the mother and her little ones. She may never have to use this knowledge in this way, but she has a trade and can use it if necessary.

The outline cut shown herewith is a condensed copy of **THE NEW LONDON LADIES' TAILOR SYSTEM** for drafting and cutting ladies' and children's garments. For simplicity and accuracy it has no superior among the more expensive systems. Thousands of girls have learned more about drafting and cutting with this system than they knew about it after serving their apprenticeship in some of the dressmaking shops of the United States and Canada. Thousands of the best garment cutters have laid their complicated and expensive system aside, and are now using **THE NEW LONDON TAILOR SYSTEM**. Thousands have been sold at \$5.00 each, but we mail it Free to a paid-in-advance subscriber to the American Bee Journal for sending us two new subscribers at \$1.00 each; or we will send it to any one with a year's subscription to the American Bee Journal, both for \$1.75; or, we will mail the Tailor System alone for \$1.00. Address all orders to

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Editorial Comments

Marketing the Honey Crop will be next in order. The tendency will be to rush it all off to the city. Don't do it. Do your best to sell nearer home.

Some bee-keepers seem to get scared if they have a thousand pounds or so of honey on hand. They think if they don't sell it within a month or two after taken off the hives they might have to carry it over winter, or perhaps be compelled to sit down and eat it all in their own family.

It is a great mistake to rush it off to the market, when, perhaps, a lot more have done the same way, and thus have shattered the prices.

In a wholesale way, the best comb honey should never sell for less than 15 cents a pound; and the best extracted should bring from 7 to 8 cents. Of course, in a season like the past, when there seems to have been a pretty fair crop, it may be necessary to shade prices a little. But don't do it unless you have a good reason for so doing.

Queen-Cages Smashed in the Mails.—We have had several instances where queens sent through the mails have been lost by reason of the cages becoming smashed. It seems in throwing the mail-sacks off the trains, books or other heavy articles come down on the cage edgewise, and of course it is crushed.

It seems to us the cages might be made a little stronger—left a little thicker by not boring out so much of the wood, which would leave a little stronger bottom to the cage, and thus prevent such easy crushing.

We suppose all queen-breeders have often been troubled in the same way. It certainly is very annoying, both to dealer and customer, to say nothing of the loss of the queens that have to be replaced.

Formalin and Formaldehyde.—The present possibility, if not probability, is that formalin, or formaldehyde, will be used to a considerable extent by bee-keepers. It certainly will if the claim is substantiated that thereby the combs of a foul-broody colony can be disinfected so as to kill both bacilli and spores, making it perfectly safe to use such combs in healthy colonies. It is, therefore, of some consequence that the readers of this journal be informed as to the best and most economical form in which to use the drug. So far, the advice given in these columns has been plainly in the direction of using formalin, that name being copyrighted and applied alone to the drug as prepared by a single firm. For some time it was difficult to get any information regarding the drug, and when such information was obtained through those who enjoy a monopoly of the term "formalin," it was placed in good faith before the readers of the American Bee Journal, notwithstanding the fact that it was a free advertisement.

There have been, however, intimations from more than one quarter that the information given in these columns was somewhat misleading, and now comes a letter from A. Richter, a pharmacist of New York State, who is also a bee-keeper, which is outspoken on the subject, and which bears evidence on its face that it comes from one who

knows what he is talking about. Mr. Richter is entitled to hearty thanks for his letter, which is as follows:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—I should like to correct you on the article on Formalin. Formaldehyde can be purchased for 17 cents per pound. Formalin—a trade name—the product no better, but costs 45 cents a pound. Our business is full of these licensed ways of robbing, and I am sure it looks bad for a paper like yours to help along Sherring & Gatz, who know both to be the same—but charge more to pay for the advertising they must do. Pond's Extract and Witch Hazel, another example of this kind—antikamnia—costs \$1.00 per ounce, made up of acetanated 17 cents a pound, bicarbonate of soda, 3 cents a pound.

I hope something will be done to keep the bee-men from any of these refined ways of cheating, for if some one does not step in they will be selling some secret food preparation to promote long-tongued or long-lived honey-bees at fabulous prices, and give the novice sugar-water colored up.

I have looked at the unselfishness of your paper and admired it, as I do the same quality in all the big bee-men, and I am quite sure you made the statement from want of knowledge, and not as a paid advertisement.

Truly yours, A. RICHTER.

In a nutshell, the situation is this: The American Bee Journal has been advising the use of a special preparation at a high price when something just as good can be had for less than half the money. The regret at having done this is only softened by the thought that it was done in good faith in the interests of bee-keepers, without any sort of pay, even by the use of space in the advertising columns.

Association Notes

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.—The following are the amendments as presented to the Los Angeles convention by the Committee on Amendments, and which will be sent to the membership of the National Bee-Keepers' Association in December, for their approval or disapproval:

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 1.—To be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1.—Any person who is interested in bee-keeping, and in accord with the purpose and aim of this Association, may become a member by the payment of one dollar annually to the General Manager or Secretary; and said membership shall expire at the end of one year from the time of said payment, except as provided in Sec. 10 of Article V of this Constitution. Any person may become an Honorary Member by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any annual meeting of this Association. No member who is in arrears for dues, as shown by the books of the General Manager, shall be eligible to any office in this Association; if such disqualification occur during the term of any officer, the office shall at once become vacant.

SEC. 2.—To be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2.—Whenever a local bee-keepers' association shall decide to unite with this Association as a body, it will be received upon payment by the local secretary of fifty cents per member per annum to the General Manager.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1.—To be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1.—The officers of this Association shall be a General Manager, a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary, whose term of office shall be for one year; and a Board of twelve Directors, whose term of office shall be four years, or until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 3.—To be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3.—The President, Vice-President, Secretary, and General

Manager shall be elected by ballot during the month of November of each year, by a plurality vote of the members, and assume the duties of their respective offices on the first of January succeeding their election.

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ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

Sec. 3.—To be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meetings; to receive membership fees; give a receipt for the same, and turn all moneys received over to the Treasurer of the Association with names and post-office addresses of those who become members; to make an annual report of all moneys received and paid over by him, which report shall be published with the annual report of the General Manager; and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Association; and he shall receive such sums for his services as may be granted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.—VACANCIES.

Amended by adding the following clause to the end thereof:

Any resignation of a member of the Board of Directors shall be tendered to the Executive Committee. Any resignation of a member of the Executive Committee shall be tendered to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS.

To be amended to read as follows:

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of all the members voting, providing such proposed amendments have been approved by a majority vote of the members present at the last annual meeting of the Association, and copies of the proposed amendment printed or written shall have been mailed to each member by the General Manager at least 45 days before the annual election.

JAMES U. HARRIS, W. F. MARKS,
GEO. W. BRODBECK, UDO TOEPFERWEIN,
C. P. DADANT, Committee.

J. F. MCINTYRE SMILES—so says the Ventura (Calif.) Free Press in its issue of Aug. 14. Here is the paragraph:

"A son and heir was born to the house of McIntyre, Thursday, and there is exceeding joy in the family. Five girls have come at previous times to bless the McIntyre home, and now as the sixth is a boy it is no wonder that Mr. McIntyre wears a beaming countenance."

Congratulations to that no longer boyless home.

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After it was decided just where the meeting was to be held, some thought that it would be a great thing to get up a car-load of bee-keepers to meet in Chicago, and go the rest of the way together. The idea seemed to be a popular one. Soon applications began to come in for sleeping reservations in the tourist car that was to carry those who should finally be so fortunate as to be the favored party. They came from Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Illinois. Even a "youngster" down in Texas telegraphed us, desiring to know just when the bee-keepers' car would arrive at Albuquerque, New Mexico, as he desired to join the party there. (That telegram was delivered at our home after we had retired for the night. Until it was opened and read we wondered who had died, or what other terrible calamity had befallen some one. Then to see that it was just a Lone Star chap that was crazy to go to a bee-meeting—well, it was rather trying to a recent wanderer in dreamland.)

But, Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, finally came—the night we were to start on the long journey—nearly 2500 miles. It was arranged to spend the following Sunday at the Grand Canyon, in Arizona—65 miles north of Williams, on the Santa Fe railroad.

Our train left Chicago at 10:30—a little late in starting. All went to rest just as soon as the ebony porter could make up the berths.

Those who started out from Chicago were these:

Dr. C. C. Miller, A. I. Root,
W. Z. Hutchinson, N. E. France,
Mrs. and George W. York, H. H. Moe,
Mrs. and H. D. Tallady, Chas. Schneider,
A. F. Morley, J. J. Shearer,
M. Best, N. Brooks.

There were also two young men who we learned afterward were barbers. They were made good use of, as will be seen later on.

During the night there was an increase in the occupants of the car, for Messrs. E. D. Woods and D. J. Price, both of Illinois, got aboard the train. They were discovered the next morning, but no one tried to drive them out of the "hive." They were welcomed, and, like everybody else, helped to make the trip enjoyable all the way along.

The first morning found us in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Hanegan, with Miss Baby Hanegan, of Wisconsin, joined us. Also Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, G. H. Van Slyke, and W. M. Pierson, all of Iowa.

At La Junta, Colo., Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Kluck, of Illinois, joined the company. And at Trinidad, Colo., that telegraphic Texan—H. H. Hyde—got aboard. He was the last bee-keeper to come into the company, and he seemed glad enough to find himself among friends, even if all of them were entire strangers, excepting as he had read of some of them in the bee-papers.

Dr. Miller and A. I. Root were the "boys" of the crowd! And didn't they just enjoy that long ride together? It gave them such an unlimited amount of time to swap bee-stories and reminiscences of the days when they first met and became interested in bees, as well as in each other.

We were agreeably surprised at the appearance of things in Kansas, as seen from the car window. It was our first trip into that State. We were delighted. Everything looked prosperous. And, then, to know there was not a legalized body and soul destroyer—saloon—in all the State! That was enough to rejoice over, had there been nothing else. We felt like hurrahing for Kansas. It is a great State in so many ways.

At Hutchinson, Kan., there was some talk of leaving Pres. W. Z. Hutchinson, when he got off to get something to eat in "his own town." By the way, there was a little joke on "W. Z." at that place. He went into the dining-room with a number of other people, including a young lady from one of the other cars of the train. As they were all stepping up to the table, the young lady drew a chair back, intending to seat herself thereon. But imagine what her surprise must have been, when "W. Z." sat his long self down upon that chair as deliberately and contentedly as is his usual manner! He absently-mindedly thought she was simply a courteous waitress who was paid for doing just such little things among her other dining-room duties. He didn't realize what he had done until it was too late to offer an apology to the young lady. Let us hope they may both meet again some time in Hutchinson, Kan., and that "W. Z." can have the opportunity to do the same kindly, though unintentional, act for her.

That ride of a car-load of bee-keepers will live a long time in the memory of all who participated. What a splendid chance to visit! When one got tired talking with another, he could get up and walk to some other seat and tire out some one else. And so it went, day after day.

We will suppose now that it is Saturday, about 2 p.m., and we have all arrived at Williams, Ariz., and are ready to take the side-trip to the Grand Canyon to spend Sunday. Next week we will tell about it.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

Convention Proceedings

The Los Angeles Convention.

Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

The 34th annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association met in Blanchard's Music Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903, according to previous arrangement and announcement of the Executive Committee.

The first session was held Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, and consisted of a royal welcome extended on the part of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association. Pres. T. O. Andrews presided, and an elaborate program had been prepared for the occasion. The music was furnished by the excellent orchestra of the First Methodist Sunday-school of Los Angeles, under the direction of Prof. Valentine.

In the absence of the city's mayor, Hon. M. P. Snyder, Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, was called on to deliver an address of welcome, which he did in his usual happy way. Dr. D. W. Edwards, of the city, also helped to extend greetings to the convention.

The responses were given by President Hutchinson, Secretary York, A. I. Root, Frank Benton, and others.

It was an auspicious opening to the sessions of the convention which were to follow.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 19.

The first business session was called to order at 10 a.m., with Pres. Hutchinson in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Prof. Cook.

It was moved and carried that the following committees be appointed by the chairman later, to report during the meetings: On Amendments, Memorials, Publicity, Resolutions.

Pres. Hutchinson—I have no address, for there was such an urgent call to go out among the bees and get rid of foul brood over in Michigan that there was no time and no place to write an address. There is plenty of other work of more importance, and we may as well commence with business and let the president's address go. The first thing on the program is an address by Prof. A. J. Cook, who will now speak on

HONEY EXCHANGES AND CO-OPERATION AMONG BEE-KEEPERS.

You may know the old story of the lord and the Irishman coming down the street, passing by the penitentiary, when the lord said, "Pat, if everybody was in that penitentiary that ought to be, where would you be?"

"Walking alone, your honor," answered Pat.

I am walking too much alone in this matter of co-operation, and I tell you I believe heartily in it, and I wish this morning that I could so enthruse you that you would go home and stir up the people so that it would be felt from Maine to Texas, and from Colorado to Washington. It seems to me there is nothing more important than this matter of co-operation—working together. I believe in it so much that three of us at our place own a cow together—four of us, I should say. I didn't get it big enough. My three nearest neighbors and myself own a cow together. Is that union? Why, if that cow gets out there is no fault-finding in that neighborhood. And I tell you, it would be a good thing if you owned chickens all together—a blessed good thing.

Again, it costs \$9.00 a year to take a daily paper. I could hardly afford that. If I were editor of a bee-journal I might, but, being a poor professor, my pocket-book is as flat as a cock-roach!

Now, three of us take a daily paper together, and we get along just as well. Don't you know it is a god thing—co-operation? We are working together. When I read my paper I know my neighbor has read the same thing. Perhaps when I meet him I will say to him, "What do you

think of the news in that paper to-day?" And he will say, "Why, I just thought of you when I read that." And if there happens to be a lady living alongside of you, you see this might become very pleasant.

I don't stop there. I can not afford to take eight or ten magazines. My wife and daughter like to have them; I am too busy to read all of them. So twelve of us take the magazines together. My friends, that is practical co-operation, and it works well. I would like you to consider something of that kind. It pays. Co-operation is in the air, and we want a great deal more of it than we have. It is strange how slow we are in this matter. If I were not so big a fool myself I would say the whole community are fools. But it is strange that you people are not more wide-awake in this matter of co-operation—getting together.

I have a friend, an old student of mine that I think a great deal of, and I am going to introduce him to you here. He says it is impossible to get the people to co-operate fully on the Citrus Fruit Exchange. Although nearly all believe it has saved the fruit industry in this section, yet about 40



Prof. A. J. Cook.

percent are all we can get into it—to the shame of our citrus fruit-growers be it said. It is strange that the people do not wake up to the importance of this great question. What is the great Standard Oil business? I tell you, they co-operate, and they get along, and that part of it is all right, and if they only got along by good and righteous methods, then we would all throw up our hats and say, "Go ahead!" And it is only because they are unrighteous in the way they do things that anybody complains.

Even livery stables co-operate. I went down to San Diego the other day, and it was too far for my wheel, and the rail cars had gone. Of course, I had to go to a livery. Well, I went to a livery stable, and they wanted \$6.00 to take me over. I said, "That is too much; and, besides, I am going for the State, and the State is poor, and of course I can't afford to pay that."

They said, "You have got to; you can not go with one horse, you have to have two horses, and that is what you will have to pay."

I said, "Is there another livery stable here?"

They said, "Oh, yes, there is one over there, and another one here, but it won't do any good—they will charge you just the same."

That is all right—they are all working together. Co-operation is in the air. I know the railroads are working together, and so do you. All these great business interests are working together, and we have got to work together. We want to go home and all begin to talk this.

Here in California we have this great Citrus Fruit Exchange, and it is a great success. There is no other co-operation of the kind which has ever had anything like the

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Those who started out from Chicago were these:

Dr. C. C. Miller,	A. I. Root,
W. Z. Hutchinson,	N. E. France,
Mrs. and George W. York,	H. H. Moo,
Mrs. and H. D. Tallady,	Chas. Schneider,
A. F. Morley,	J. J. Shearer,
M. Best,	N. Brooks.

There were also two young men who we learned afterward were barbers. They were made good use of, as will be seen later on.

During the night there was an increase in the occupants of the car, for Messrs. E. D. Woods and D. J. Price, both of Illinois, got aboard the train. They were discovered the next morning, but no one tried to drive them out of the "hive." They were welcomed, and, like everybody else, helped to make the trip enjoyable all the way along.

The first morning found us in Kansas City, Mo., where Mr. and Mrs. Leo F. Hanegan, with Miss Baby Hanegan, of Wisconsin, joined us. Also Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, G. H. Van Slyke, and W. M. Pierson, all of Iowa.

At La Junta, Colo., Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Kluck, of Illinois, joined the company. And at Trinidad, Colo., that telegraphic Texan—H. H. Hyde—got aboard. He was the last bee-keeper to come into the company, and he seemed glad enough to find himself among friends, even if all of them were entire strangers, excepting as he had read of some of them in the bee-papers.

Dr. Miller and A. I. Root were the "boys" of the crowd! And didn't they just enjoy that long ride together? It gave them such an unlimited amount of time to swap bee-stories and reminiscences of the days when they first met and became interested in bees, as well as in each other.

We were agreeably surprised at the appearance of things in Kansas, as seen from the car window. It was our first trip into that State. We were delighted. Everything looked prosperous. And, then, to know there was not a legalized body and soul destroyer—saloon—in all the State! That was enough to rejoice over, had there been nothing else. We felt like hurrahing for Kansas. It is a great State in so many ways.

At Hutchinson, Kan., there was some talk of leaving Pres. W. Z. Hutchinson, when he got off to get something to eat in "his own town." By the way, there was a little joke on "W. Z." at that place. He went into the dining-room with a number of other people, including a young lady from one of the other cars of the train. As they were all stepping up to the table, the young lady drew a chair back, intending to seat herself thereon. But imagine what her surprise must have been, when "W. Z." sat his long self down upon that chair as deliberately and contentedly as his usual manner! He absent-mindedly thought she was simply a courteous waitress who was paid for doing just such little things among her other dining-room duties. He didn't realize what he had done until it was too late to offer an apology to the young lady. Let us hope they may both meet again some time in Hutchinson, Kan., and that "W. Z." can have the opportunity to do the same kindly, though unintentional, act for her.

That ride of a car-load of bee-keepers will live a long time in the memory of all who participated. What a splendid chance to visit! When one got tired talking with another, he could get up and walk to some other seat and tire out some one else. And so it went, day after day.

We will suppose now that it is Saturday, about 2 p.m., and we have all arrived at Williams, Ariz., and are ready to take the side-trip to the Grand Canyon to spend Sunday. Next week we will tell about it.

Honey as a Health-Food is the name of a 16-page leaflet (3½x6 inches) which is designed to help increase the demand and sale of honey. The first part is devoted to a consideration of "Honey as Food," written by Dr. C. C. Miller. The last part contains "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey." It should be widely circulated by every one who has honey for sale. It is almost certain to make good customers for honey. We know, for we are using it ourselves.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy free; 10 for 20 cts.; 25 for 40 cts.; 50 for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page, on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

Why Not Help a Little—both your neighbor bee-keepers and the old American Bee Journal—by sending to us the names and addresses of such as you may know do not now get this journal? We will be glad to send them sample copies, so that they may become acquainted with the paper, and subscribe for it, thus putting themselves in the line of success with bees. Perhaps you can get them to subscribe, send in their dollars, and secure for your trouble some of the premiums we are constantly offering as rewards for such effort.

Convention Proceedings

The Los Angeles Convention.

Report of the Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, Held at Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903.

The 34th annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association met in Blanchard's Music Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, 1903, according to previous arrangement and announcement of the Executive Committee.

The first session was held Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, and consisted of a royal welcome extended on the part of the California State Bee-Keepers' Association. Pres. T. O. Andrews presided, and an elaborate program had been prepared for the occasion. The music was furnished by the excellent orchestra of the First Methodist Sunday-school of Los Angeles, under the direction of Prof. Valentine.

In the absence of the city's mayor, Hon. M. P. Snyder, Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, was called on to deliver an address of welcome, which he did in his usual happy way. Dr. D. W. Edwards, of the city, also helped to extend greetings to the convention.

The responses were given by President Hutchinson, Secretary York, A. I. Root, Frank Benton, and others.

It was an auspicious opening to the sessions of the convention which were to follow.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 19.

The first business session was called to order at 10 a.m., with Pres. Hutchinson in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Prof. Cook.

It was moved and carried that the following committees be appointed by the chairman later, to report during the meetings: On Amendments, Memorials, Publicity, Resolutions.

Pres. Hutchinson—I have no address, for there was such an urgent call to go out among the bees and get rid of foul brood over in Michigan that there was no time and no place to write an address. There is plenty of other work of more importance, and we may as well commence with business and let the president's address go. The first thing on the program is an address by Prof. A. J. Cook, who will now speak on

HONEY EXCHANGES AND CO-OPERATION AMONG BEE-KEEPERS.

You may know the old story of the lord and the Irishman coming down the street, passing by the penitentiary, when the lord said, "Pat, if everybody was in that penitentiary that ought to be, where would you be?"

"Walking alone, your honor," answered Pat.

I am walking too much alone in this matter of co-operation, and I tell you I believe heartily in it, and I wish this morning that I could so enthrall you that you would go home and stir up the people so that it would be felt from Maine to Texas, and from Colorado to Washington. It seems to me there is nothing more important than this matter of co-operation—working together. I believe in it so much that three of us at our place own a cow together—four of us, I should say. I didn't get it big enough. My three nearest neighbors and myself own a cow together. Is that union? Why, if that cow gets out there is no fault-finding in that neighborhood. And I tell you, it would be a good thing if you owned chickens all together—a blessed good thing.

Again, it costs \$9.00 a year to take a daily paper. I could hardly afford that. If I were editor of a bee-journal I might, but, being a poor professor, my pocket-book is as flat as a cock-roach!

Now, three of us take a daily paper together, and we get along just as well. Don't you know it is a god thing—co-operation? We are working together. When I read my paper I know my neighbor has read the same thing. Perhaps when I meet him I will say to him, "What do you

think of the news in that paper to-day?" And he will say, "Why, I just thought of you when I read that." And if there happens to be a lady living alongside of you, you see this might become very pleasant.

I don't stop there. I can not afford to take eight or ten magazines. My wife and daughter like to have them; I am too busy to read all of them. So twelve of us take the magazines together. My friends, that is practical co-operation, and it works well. I would like you to consider something of that kind. It pays. Co-operation is in the air, and we want a great deal more of it than we have. It is strange how slow we are in this matter. If I were not so big a fool myself I would say the whole community are fools. But it is strange that you people are not more wide-awake in this matter of co-operation—getting together.

I have a friend, an old student of mine that I think a great deal of, and I am going to introduce him to you here. He says it is impossible to get the people to co-operate fully on the Citrus Fruit Exchange. Although nearly all believe it has saved the fruit industry in this section, yet about 40



Prof. A. J. Cook.

percent are all we can get into it—to the shame of our citrus fruit-growers be it said. It is strange that the people do not wake up to the importance of this great question. What is the great Standard Oil business? I tell you, they co-operate, and they get along, and that part of it is all right, and if they only got along by good and righteous methods, then we would all throw up our hats and say, "Go ahead!" And it is only because they are unrighteous in the way they do things that anybody complains.

Even livery stables co-operate. I went down to San Diego the other day, and it was too far for my wheel, and the rail cars had gone. Of course, I had to go to a livery. Well, I went to a livery stable, and they wanted \$6.00 to take me over. I said, "That is too much; and, besides, I am going for the State, and the State is poor, and of course I can't afford to pay that."

They said, "You have got to; you can not go with one horse, you have to have two horses, and that is what you will have to pay."

I said, "Is there another livery stable here?"

They said, "Oh, yes, there is one over there, and another one here, but it won't do any good—they will charge you just the same."

That is all right—they are all working together. Co-operation is in the air. I know the railroads are working together, and so do you. All these great business interests are working together, and we have got to work together. We want to go home and all begin to talk this.

Here in California we have this great Citrus Fruit Exchange, and it is a great success. There is no other co-operation of the kind which has ever had anything like the

success of our Citrus Fruit Growers' Exchange. You have read what I have to say about that in the American Bee Journal. So I have asked Mr. Reed if he would not come in here and tell us about it. He is right in touch with this Citrus Fruit Exchange; he knows what it has done, what it has accomplished, and why it has failed to do what he and others have hoped for it to do. Because the methods that will be used there, will be the methods the honey-men will want to use, I want Mr. Reed to come up here and talk to us on this subject, and afterwards answer such questions as may be asked. And before Mr. Reed comes, I want to say something Mr. Reed would not say.

This is a tremendous undertaking, because in Southern California (and what I said last night was not for nothing), I may be mistaken, but I do believe from the bottom of my heart that there is not so intelligent a population in the rural districts in the world as we have here in Southern California. I believe it. I do not say that carelessly. I have traveled pretty largely in the northern part of our country, and in the south and east, and I have never seen the equal for intelligence of the farming classes to Southern California. We have a club at Claremont, and of that club eight are college graduates—two from Harvard, one from Yale, three Cornell, and so on. So we have men who have had their college training. We used to laugh at "book-farmers." We don't laugh at them any more. We see these book-farmers going to the top, and we go to them and ask questions. You think about it.

So I say, here in Southern California we have the cream of the country so far as culture is concerned in these pursuits. If that is the case, what would be true in this section would be more difficult in others. In California, work as hard as they may, they have only about 40 percent of the citrus fruit-growers in this organization. Yet I have not seen a man who did not say it was the salvation of the citrus fruit industry. Yet only about 40 percent of them joined. Haven't you got a load, then? Why, you have a backlog that your forefathers would hardly have carried, and you have got to carry it.

Sometimes I get like my friends Dr. Miller and Mr. Root—almost pessimistic. Sometimes I feel discouraged, and then see there was no need of discouragement. I am going to live a good many years yet, but I am a little afraid I won't live to see this general co-operation along all our industrial pursuits. I am afraid I won't live to see it, but we have got to have it. Why have we got to have it? We should not compete against each other. We should not compete. We should determine what is a reasonable profit, and then everybody should have it. That would never mean a good white sage extracted honey at 4 cents a pound. It would mean never less than 6 cents a pound. When we have this co-operation, when we get to that stage where we do not have this disastrous competition, we will get 6 cents for our honey.

We ought to be done with this matter of competition—this excessive competition which takes from us the profits—so that when the season is over our pocket-books look like cock-roaches.

Another thing that we find here very much to our detriment is the matter of railroad charges. You all know how exorbitant they are. It costs us \$1.20 to send a box of fruit to Boston. That is a great deal too much. I have not a doubt but it is twice too much, and that is why they can water their stock over and over again. We would do the same thing if we got the matter in our own hands. Most of us would charge just what we could get, just as the railroads do. I don't know that Dr. Miller would, but most of us would. How are we going to prevent it? Take California, Do you know, we could afford out of what we lose in three years' time to build, own, and equip a railroad from here to Boston, and have it all ourselves? It is computed that what we lose above a reasonable profit would do that in three years' time. Now, if that is the case, would not co-operation be worth something? We could do that if we were working together. "Ever the right gives promise, and ever is justice done."

I am just as sure we will have this co-operation as that we will get up to-morrow morning. Whether we get it soon or late will depend upon the energy we put into it. Another thing, our legislation is not right. If we were all together, working together, we could get almost all we wanted in the way of legislation. We have a little touch of that here in California. We have 40 or 50 farmers' clubs. The people are really getting interested. It took a long time to wake them up. Mr. Hambaugh, here, could tell you a great many things about that. He went right after them "with blood in his eye," and did not recognize any such word as "fail." He

said, "It is the right thing, and we will have it." And we all said, "Certainly, we will have it." And the first bill that got through the legislature was our foul brood law. We had these farmers' clubs, and they held a big meeting before the legislature met, and Mr. Hambaugh came down there, and he told us with reference to this foul brood law and inspectors (while he looked us right in the eye), "We want so and so"—and we all believed it. He said to these farmers' clubs, "Gentlemen, we want this; we need it, and we must have it." And they all said, "Amen," and they were all just Methodist enough to say right down inside, "Amen." And Mr. Hambaugh had the resolution passed, and we wanted that law, and that was the first law that was passed in the legislature without a single dissent. We didn't need any \$300, because we had the farmers back of us.

We want the bee-keepers organized so that when they go to the legislature and say what they want they will get it. So we want this matter of co-operation in the way of legislation.

Let me tell you one thing more: For a year we had men like Mr. Hambaugh studying these things that we wanted here in California. We had tried for 12 or 15 years to get certain bills through, but we failed because the moneyed interests were against us. Was it not queer that these men said, "No, sir; you don't get that." I was too well brought up to doubt a man's motive, but I wondered a good deal when these men came in and battled so hard for what was just and right. We would not impugn their motives. We devoted a whole year to studying this matter with three of our strongest men at work. One was Frank L. Palmer—a great, big, noble man. They spent a year studying, and they corresponded with people East. West Virginia is way up to the top, and we profited by their experience.

When we got that bill just as we wanted it, we went before the legislature, and we said, "That is the law we want without any amendments," and we had a strong committee up there, and we didn't have to pay them anything; they wanted to go up there anyway, and they said: "My friends, you must not touch these bills; they are just what we want, and we know a big sight more about these things than you can possibly know, and don't you amend them." And there was not a single bit of amending done on these bills.

Now, we have a good Governor. He is a good man. I wish I could say that of all our previous governors, but we have not always had that kind. The Governor wrote to me and said in regard to that fertilizer law: "I wish you could see the pile of letters and telegrams I have in regard to that." If anybody would read that law, they would see there was nothing in it but honest, fair dealing. Now, here was co-operation. We were working together, and I tell you when I get to talking about these things that so nearly concern our vital interests, I wish I were eloquent, that I might make you feel that we must have co-operation—that we must work together for what is right.

Now, Mr. Reed is here, and, by the way, you are to have a good-looking man talk to you. I am free to say that, for he is one of our "old boys." He will talk to us about the Citrus Fruit Exchange, what it has done, what it ought to have done, and what he hopes it will do in the future.

(Continued next week.)



Proceedings of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Convention Held at the A. & M. College, at College Station, July 8 to 10, 1903.

BY LOUIS H. SCHOLL, SEC.

(Continued from page 581.)

BRUSHED SWARMS FOR SECTION-COMB HONEY.

It does not come within the scope of this paper to describe the many different plans and ways of making brushed or forced swarms, nor to trace out their origin, suffice it to say that my first knowledge of the method was derived from reading Mr. Stachelhausen's articles in *Gleanings*, some five years ago, though I had known, prior to that time, of its use in Germany. I will only try to explain in detail the two plans I most commonly use; nor do I always adhere rigidly to either of these plans in minor points, using altogether the shallow hive. Its ready adaptability to varied manipulations often tempt me to modify the process.

But I always try to keep in mind the three prime objects sought to be accomplished by brushing or shaking a colony of bees. Specifically stated they are, first, to secure a very

powerful field-force just in the nick of time. Second, so to contract and specialize their work that practically all of the honey will be forced into the sections. Third, to prevent swarming surely and effectually during the honey-flow.

In my practice it is not profitable nor practical to try to run a whole apiary for comb honey, but rather to select those colonies that have reached a stage of development where danger of swarming might be apprehended, using the weaker colonies for extracted honey, and to care for the combs and remaining brood. After the second brushing or shaking, experience having taught me not to hold these hatching bees until the close of the flow, in order to unite them with the colony from which they came, but rather to utilize them as quickly as possible. But when it is desirable to strengthen the comb-honey colonies after the sections are taken off, I do so by drawing combs of brood from these same extracting colonies.

Spring finds my colonies all in two, three, and four story hives. But the weakest are furnished room as fast as it is needed. The first of May my honey-flow begins, and lasts 24 or 25 days. Hives, sections, and all are gotten ready. Half sheets of foundation are used, except in the two outside frames, which are drawn combs, and full sheets in the sections. When all is ready I move the hives a little to one side and back from the old stands, having first filled them with smoke, and loosely closed the entrance with grass. I then take the cover off, and knock the bees in front of the new hive, which an assistant has placed on the old stand, as I moved the old hive. I then take up the combs by pairs, and with a quick upward and sudden downward movement, dislodge most of the bees, and immediately replace the combs in exactly the same order as they were before the operation. Going through the several bodies as rapidly as possible, on an average it takes five minutes for the two-story hives; seven for the three story, and ten for the four-story ones. When all the frames are in order I close up the hive, contract the entrance, and go on to another which the assistant has smoked, moved, and fixed exactly as the first one was prepared. This gives the bees ample time to load up and get in that stupid semi-torpid condition so necessary to successful and easy handling. In seven or eight days afterward, shake as many bees as are needed to reinforce the swarm, and then tier them up on the weaker extracting hives spoken of at the beginning of this paper.

The other way of making brushed swarms that I mentioned was this: Put all the colonies in pairs, and if they are arranged some five or six feet between pairs, it will cause less confusion and mixing of bees while under the excitement consequent on the change and loss of the old home and brood. Ten days before the main honey-flow begins put a super of sections on the strongest one in each pair, and put two or three partly-filled sections in the center of the super. At the same time put a shallow body on the other colony by its side. This should contain full sheets of foundation, except the two center ones, which should be drawn combs. Now, when the honey-flow begins in earnest, fill the two old hives with smoke and set them back a little. Take the body containing the partly-drawn sheets of foundation from the hive it is on, and put it on the half-way ground where the old hives formerly were. Put the partly-drawn case of sections on this new hive, shake all the bees from the combs of the strongest of the two colonies, and put the combs of brood on top of the one not shaken. Turn the entrance in an opposite direction, and leave it where it is for eight days. On the eighth day, in the morning, move it away to a new stand. All of the bees that have ever flown will return to where it was, and finally go into the swarm hive, that being the nearest one to their own former location.

These hives containing such powerful swarms should be propped up at the corners, leaving entrance-room all around. Also another super of sections should be given at this time. Great care has to be taken, and judgment exercised, as to whether or not it is best to try to get the combs and sections built out before the main flow or not, on account of its difficult features. I would not recommend it to any but the most expert and painstaking, though I regard it as a good one, and results have justified me in that belief.

Last year was only an average year for honey, but I took 2500 pounds of section honey from 35 colonies treated after these plans, and the same colonies were built up and gave a further yield of 35 pounds of extracted honey in the fall, or a total yield of 3725 pounds, 70 pounds of which was section honey to the colony.

Now, as to whether or not it is best to use full sheets of

foundation in the brood-chamber, my conclusions are, after numerous trials, that it is not best if the greatest amount of honey is the main desideratum; but if good combs are more or equally important, then it is perhaps best to use the full sheets, though I have known of flows where full sheets were of little value, for the bees simply would not waste the time necessary to draw them out, but merely added wax and built onto the foundation, not drawing it in the least. And if any man is so crazy as to think I don't know of what I am saying, I can show numbers of these combs yet.

Neither will full sheets secure all-worker combs with me, regardless as to who may say the contrary. In July last I prepared a number of colonies to brush as soon as the sumac flow started, which is usually about the 27th in this locality. From the best of these I secured 64 pounds in 14 days, and every one weighed an even pound, as they came off the hives. To those who have ever used the 4x5x1½ section comment is unnecessary.

Now, I think this about illustrates the possibilities of the brushed or "shook" swarm method with me, the only trouble that I have ever found with it being that I could not command the honey-flow. J. E. CHAMBERS.

THE TEXAS BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Along in September, 1895, if I mistake not, the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association was organized, and held semi-annual meetings until the summer of 1898, when it was decided to hold annual meetings. The Association met at different places until the last meeting it held, which was at Hutto, Tex. At that meeting it was decided to accept the offer of the Texas Farmers' Congress, to meet in 1901 at College Station, Tex. Accordingly, in July, 1901, all three of the bee-associations of Texas met in connection with the Central Texas Association. Officers elected were, J. B. Salyer, president; H. H. Hyde, vice-president; Louis H. Scholl, secretary.

Before the program was taken up I, myself, made known to the members a plan of organization which was adopted, and a committee on program appointed, of which I was a member. The committee reported that we disband the Central Texas Association and call ourselves the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association; and that we affiliate, as far as possible, with the Farmers' Congress of Texas. The Association was organized with the officers as previously elected. A resolution was offered and adopted, asking the State of Texas for an appropriation for an experimental apiary, and a legislative committee was appointed.

The special session of the Legislature made an appropriation for the establishment of an apiary, through the influence of the Association and Prof. Mally, of the A. & M. College.

At the meeting of the Association in July, 1902, a legislative committee was again, fortunately, appointed. During the summer several cases of foul brood developed in the State, thus making it necessary that we have a foul brood law. Accordingly, the Association and the A. & M. College went to work and secured a foul brood law for Texas. This law is now in force, but practically inoperative, from the fact that from some oversight no appropriation was made to get the law started. However, where the bee-men will get together and agree to foot the expense, their own and any other apiaries may be inspected and treated by the State entomologist or his assistants.

By an arrangement with the publishers, the members of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association get reduced rates on all journals, and by paying one dollar they are members of both the Texas and the National Associations.

Such, in brief, is the record of the Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, and, in my opinion, it is a very worthy one, and one to be proud of. Every bee-keeper in Texas ought to be a member of the Association, and help fight the battles that it is fighting for the bee-keepers. One and all must admit that it has done a great work, and any bee-keeper ought to feel ashamed of himself to stay out, in view of the battles that have been fought and won with so few members.

I think the future is bright for the Association, and we have only to press on in the future as we have in the past, victoriously attacking any new problem that presents itself. We have an Association that we may well be proud of, and one that is doing a great work. Let us, one and all, rally around it.

I shall not attempt to forecast the future of the Association, as that would be impossible; however, I am sure it will be a bright future. HOMER H. HYDE.

(To be continued.)

Contributed Articles

Carbolic Acid for Getting Swarms Down from Trees.

BY A. C. F. BARTZ.

THE instructions given in the item on page 510, are very good, as far as they go, but after having read the whole it makes me feel kind of sorry for those people who are too old to climb, and especially the bee-keeping sisters, for it is out of the question for a lady to strap on a pair of climbers, pruning shears, bucksaw, claw-hammer, or perhaps a whole carpenter shop, climb up a tree and saw off a limb, tie it to a rope, get tangled up in the rope herself, slip, and probably be fastened to the tree, and may be make it necessary for some one else to take down bee-keeper, swarm, and cabinet shop. And for these reasons I gave my experience of recent date to the bee-keeping world, and I am sure many of the readers, after trying it, will be satisfied, and never make an attempt to get a swarm out of a tree too tall to be conveniently reached from the ground by climbing it.

Then, too, how many swarms do not alight on a limb that can be cut off and carried down, but will string out on the trunk of a tree five or six feet or more? And it was one of those troublesome, hard-to-hive ones which caused my noddle to get down to hard thinking.

It was a tremendously large swarm which plastered itself to a tall tree, about 20 feet above ground, and, I tell you, I dreaded to climb the tree, and even if I did I did not know how to get the swarm off unless I took the smoker and smoked them off, as I have done many times. But, then, I would have to climb the tree. When all at once the thought struck me, "Bees are afraid of carbolic acid." No sooner had I thought of it when I sent my ten-year-old boy to get a 2-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, while I got two poles, one 10 feet and the other 16 feet long, and nailed the two together, which made a pole about 24 feet long; but a fish-pole, or any other light pole, will do better.

I took a piece of cloth about 4 feet square, folded it up 4 times, so that it made a piece of cloth folded about a foot square. I tacked it on the pole in two places, top and bottom, as it might be in the center of the cloth, thus leaving the two sides of the cloth hanging loose, something like a stiff cloth hanging over a pole.

Then I poured the two ounces of carbolic acid on the cloth, raised the pole up and brought the now carbolized cloth over the swarm on the tree at its highest point, and gently passed it down the tree as the bees fled from the cloth, when, in less than 5 minutes, I had the swarm almost in a solid bunch.

But I was not satisfied. I proceeded to follow them up with the cloth, being careful not to kill any. But, my! how they got out of that tree. It made me laugh when they came down and lit on another tree, so I could easily have them standing on the ground.

Now, some one might object to this procedure for fear of losing the swarm by its going to the woods. But judging from the many swarms I have smoked out of trees, and never having lost one in this way, I feel safe to say that a swarm does not leave if disturbed shortly after alighting, but sticks to the first place it first settled on, or very near to it. And, furthermore, I do not handle swarms of this kind very gently, that is, swarms coming out of the regular order of management with virgin queens, which I should think would have a tendency to make them leave if that was their nature, on being driven off from the first place they settled on.

The next time I try the acid I shall use a large sponge instead of the cloth, but shall never climb another tree to take a swarm down.

I made another experiment with the acid on a swarm, out from which I wanted to take the virgin queens. I put the swarm into an empty hive with a queen-excluder above and below, and tried to smoke the bees out of the hive in order to find the queen; but the bees refused to leave the hive on being smoked, but would, if smoked from the top, go down to the bottom, and if smoked from the bottom would go to the top. Some of them of course flew, but enough of

them of course stuck to the hive to make the procedure a long, tiresome job, if not a total failure. Then I thought I would play a little trick on them, and took the acid cloth from the pole above mentioned, raised up the hive, zinc and all, and pushed the cloth spread out under the hive and let it down on it, when at once the bees started to the top away from the acid. But there I was with the smoker, and gave them no chance to cluster, but they left the hive as though a panic struck them, excepting the drones and queens, which could not escape.

The bees went to the hive from which they swarmed—just what I wanted—as I did not see them issue, and I intended to put them back again; and anyway it will be seen in this last procedure I "killed two birds with one stone"—I got the bees back to their home, and I had the queens and the drones in the swarm also caged.

I now covered up the hive with the drones and queens in it, thinking that I would dispose of them at dusk, but had forgotten about it, and in the morning, when I found the hive still covered up in the yard, I opened it at once, and found everything dead in it. This, of course, was more than I expected or intended to do. I think that the fumes of the acid killed them very slowly, although it frightens them terribly. I would not advise the use of the drug for the purpose of killing drones, unless we learn from some of our professors that that drug makes short work of destroying bee-life.

Chippewa Co., Wis., Aug. 11.



Getting Both Increase and Honey—Other Matters.

BY J. E. JOHNSON.

WHITE clover bloom was fine, and yielded well. Basswood was a failure, but we did not need it. There is a little white clover yet. Simpson honey-plant grows wild here, but it is not very valuable; also motherwort, but it does not attract bees as does catnip. My bees are still storing honey in shallow extracting-combs, but are not doing much in supers where they have to build comb; this is mostly from catnip and sweet clover, and smartweed just beginning to bloom.

Now, I see that the question is often asked of Dr. Miller. How can I increase my bees rapidly and still get lots of honey? As I started last spring with 12 colonies, and wanted both honey and increase, I formed a plan how to get both, which worked well. This is how I did it:

I found in early spring that my bees were nearly starving. I then fed them with candy, as per Abbott's plan, until it was warm enough to feed syrup. The most of the colonies were weak in bees, with little or no honey. I fed them every evening only about a half pint of syrup, some less than that. White clover promised to be abundant. By the time fruit-blossoms came out I had nearly all colonies ready for supers. I then put on one super with shallow extracting-frames containing for starters two-inch strips of foundation with quilt above to keep warm. During a cold spell in fruit-bloom I fed again every evening for nearly a week, increasing the feed as the bees became stronger, always above the brood-nest, and always just at dusk of evening. I also kept entrances contracted during cool weather. White clover and raspberry came in bloom about the same time, white clover being two weeks earlier than usual, and May 15 found me with a good honey-flow on, from both white clover and raspberry, and bees enough to fill two supers in nearly all 12 colonies.

I then soon began to slip an empty super under the top one. By June 1, the brood-chamber of the 8-frame Langstroth dovetailed hive was nearly filled with brood, and from one-half to three-fourths of the super of shallow frames. I then gave some another super next to the shallow frames. Everything worked well until a rainy spell struck us, and for eight days we had three or four warm showers every day; as usual, under such circumstances, the swarming-fever struck the bees. They would work for dear life between showers, and swarm.

By this time most of the colonies filled three or four supers with bees, and were capping the first supers. I then put another empty super on top, to give room, but the swarming still continued—nearly all swarmed three times, and I just let them swarm, but put back all fourth swarms. When two swarms would come out at once I would cover one hive up tight with a blanket, and, as Dr. Gandy says, they would immediately quit coming out, and would not

then swarm until afternoon or the next day. These first swarms were hived on starters in brood-frames, and a super containing sections, and they filled it chock-full of bees. In two or three days I would slip another super under the top one, which would prevent pollen in sections; this I did until they all had three or four supers.

Now, as the old colonies had so much brood hatching, the second swarms were large enough to work in two supers, and to the third swarms I would give the extracting or shallow-frame super. This, of course, left the old colony pretty weak, but as we had a good honey-flow on, several of these supers were capped, which I took off and put on the market at 15 cents for a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x5x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ section, which sold as fast as I could get it to the home market. It was nice and white, and no other honey on the market. I ornamented every section with my business card, by stamping with rubber stamp.

Then I took some unfinished supers off the old colonies and placed on new swarms to finish until I had only one super left on an old colony. This contracted their room, and when the young queen began laying she found lots of empty cells in the brood-chamber and bees enough to rear brood, but not to gather any surplus; but they have now built up so as to be able to fill two supers of bees and are storing surplus again, and are ready for the smartweed flow.

Several of the first swarms swarmed the second time. I put back these second swarms, but they would not stay back, so I hived them in shallow extracting supers, and set them on the parent hive the next day after taking away the queen. In some of them I could not find the queen, but they settled their own disputes and quit swarming. I also made a few nuclei in the spring, which have built up.

I reared my own queens from a colony of long-tongued bees. That colony did not swarm, as I used so much of her comb-brood, and I believe I have taken off 90 sections of comb honey, and they are working slowly in 90 more sections, and will soon have them completed. Some of the first swarms have nearly finished 150 sections, and are working in four supers now. These shallow frames were moved up away from the queen, and as brood hatched out they were soon filled, extracted, and placed on the hives again.

So far this season I have taken off 1400 pounds of honey, all comb but about 200 pounds. I am taking off about three supers a day, using bee-escapes. I have about 1000 pounds ready, or nearly ready, to take off, and 50 colonies strong enough to fill from two to four supers with bees for the smartweed flow, which is just coming in.

Now, this plan would not work in some seasons, but this is a good year. I could have had much more increase, but I wanted honey also. Smartweed promises a fair crop. All queens seem to be prolific in a good season.

I have had a hard time to get hives and supplies, but I ordered an extra large supply early, so I managed to get along. I want to say right here that a certain bee-supply dealer beats the world to get a move on him, and can fill orders quick when he has the supplies; but when everybody wants a whole lot of all kinds of supplies, right away, quick, and he happens to be just out of almost everything, then we are liable to think him a slow poke. Let me give a little advice: Get your supplies early; then if you have to send after a lot of supplies right in the busy rush, and don't get them right away, nor hear from the supply-dealer, and you get plum stuck, write the supply-dealer a real sassy letter, just give him fits, call him lazy, slow poke, and call him everything you can think of, only don't swear. Write about 24 pages; spend a good half day at it, even if you are busy; ask him if he got your order; tell him he is a thief and a rascal, and is probably off on a drunk, and not attending to his business. When you have it finished, read it over carefully, and if you see where you can make it a little stronger, add at least 10 more pages; then, when it is ready to mail, go out and chop for your wife an armful of wood, make a good fire in the kitchen stove, and then open the lid and quietly drop the letter in the fire, and you will feel lots better. And so will the supply-dealer.

When your neighbors come three or four times a day to get you to go home with them and bring an empty hive with you, and climb up to a tree top and get a swarm of bees that came there, and then hive them and give them supers with foundation, and show him what a queen looks like, and explain all about bee-keeping in general, then promise to help him cut all the bee-trees he can find this fall, and bring empty hives and transfer them for him, and lend him your smoker and bee-veil, and three or four bee-books, and its—"I'll hand you the money some time for the hives." Just say first, last, and at all time, that you are

sorry, but you just can't leave your own business, and can't help him at all right now; and that you have not even time to talk to him. Then hand him a copy of the American Bee Journal and a catalog of supplies, and bid him good-by—and it is "Come over when I am not so busy."

This has been a good honey season, and the bee-keeper that attended to his own bees all right will have lots of honey. But hundreds of bee-keepers that neglected their bees will not have any more honey than usual. I asked one bee-keeper how his bees were doing. "Oh, just fair," he said, "some have swarmed five or six times. I could not get hives, so they were put in boxes, some in barrels, and some were left." In fact, he got tired of hunting up boxes, and just let them go.

I asked him how much honey he had taken off, and he said, "Just a little bit; the old hives are full, I guess, or they would not have swarmed. They have had the supers on the upper story two or three years, so I guess they are full; they are so blamed cross I hate to do anything with them; I guess I will wait until cold weather. They tell me you are a good hand with bees. I wish you would take it off. I bet it is full of nice honey. I pried up the lid, but they got so cross I had to run, and did not get the lid down tight, and now they are so cross I don't dare go near them; and the bees are all over the hive. They say bees don't sting some people, but they just pop it to me."

I said I had all I could do with my own bees, and got all the stings I cared about at home.

My honey is selling for 15 cents per Ideal section, which is about 17 cents per pound. I get 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per section, the dealer 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. I advertise in different ways, and sell at home and near-by towns. People are better able to buy honey now than they were several years ago, and this locality, at least, will consume more than usual. Other eatables are high; butter is from 15 to 20 cents per pound to the consumer, and honey should not be less, nor will mine be. Honey is not a perishable article to be dumped on the market right away, and if honey is sold cheap it is the bee-keeper's own fault. We do not often get a good crop; let us not be foolish and sell it for a trifle.

Later I will give you my plan of selling honey.

Knox Co., Ill., Aug. 8.

Dr. Miller's Answers

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill.

Dividing Just Before Swarming.

Can I transfer a colony just before swarming, and let part of the bees rear the queen and brood and make another colony out of the bees in the old hive? MISSISSIPPI.

ANSWER.—Yes; put the largest part of the brood and bees on a new stand. Better not leave more than one frame of brood with the queen, and perhaps it may be well to take that away after a day or two.

Removing Pollen from Combs—Shaking for Foul Brood—Rearing Queens in the Fall.

1. Will the bees remove pollen from the center combs in the brood-chamber so the queen can have a compact circle to lay in, the combs being filled by queenless bees, caused by the queen being lost in mating? The pollen is fresh, and the cells about half full.

2. Is one shake or two shakes right to cure foul brood? Mr. McEvoy says two, and Messrs. Root, Davenport, and others say one. When doctors disagree, what is a beginner to do?

3. Would a super that had been over a foul-broody colony be safe to use after being in an oven about an hour, the temperature about the same as that for baking bread, or a little below?

4. Can good queens be reared at this time of year, while the bees are still gathering considerable honey, by simply removing queens from reasonably strong colonies?

5. Would 20 drops of carbolic acid in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water

disinfect hands and tools after handling a foul-broody colony?
IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, give them time enough and you will find the pollen all out of the middle of the brood-nest.

2. The decision of the question hinges upon the point as to whether the diseased honey will all be used up in the four days in comb-building. Mr. McEvoy thinks some of it will still be left, stored in the newly-built cells; the others think it will all be used up, making a second shaking unnecessary. I am not authority enough to decide.

3. Yes, and even without the baking it would be safe, for it is now generally agreed that the hive of a foul-broody colony does not need disinfecting, and the super would be as safe as the hive, if not safer.

4. Yes, "if considerable honey" means a flow sufficient to keep the bees busy, and at least a little on the gain. You can help matters by feeding. But it's wise to make your plans for another year so as to be all through with queen-rearing earlier in the season.

5. I don't know. Some one please tell us the right proportion.

Uniting Colonies in the Fall.

I am a beginner and have 6 colonies of bees, spring count. I have increased to 9 this summer, two of which are quite weak and small, and I wish to unite them. Do you think it a good plan to smoke the strongest colony and put the weakest colony on top of the other, and drive them down with smoke, and after they are down, smoke them slightly more, and then cover them up? or is there a better plan?

WASHINGTON.

ANSWER.—I think it would be better not to drive them down, but to leave them to themselves for a few days, setting the one hive quietly over the other at a time when bees are not flying—preferably on a cool day—then after the bees have got acquainted put the best combs of each into the one hive. It might be a little better, when the one hive is put over the other, to put paper between the two, leaving a hole in the paper large enough for one bee to pass through.

Swarm Hanging on Tree Several Days.

If I am correct, a swarm in Wisconsin hangs on a limb over night in some cases, but never more than one or two nights. We recently had a swarm at one of our out-yards hang from Sunday until Friday morning, when they were hived and seemed perfectly contented. The weather was fair all this time. Is this an unusual occurrence, and can you account for it?

WISCONSIN.

ANSWER.—It is unusual for a swarm to hang over night, still more unusual for it to remain two nights, and extremely unusual for it to remain five nights, as in your case. I don't know what should make the difference; possibly the rain or something else prevented their breaking cluster at first, and they began building comb and were reconciled to stay. Very likely if you had not hived them they would have hung there permanently.

Hiving Swarms on the Old Stand.

On page 371, beginners are advised to hive new swarms on the old stand (to prevent second swarms), and a week later take away the old colony to a new stand. I tried this and it worked fine the first time. But the second time I tried it there was a second swarm came out of the old colony in four days. Will you kindly tell me what was the cause of this?

Would there be any harm in moving the old colony in less than a week to its new location?

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—As a rule, the prime swarm issues when the first queen-cell is sealed, and a second swarm issues shortly after the first virgin emerges, making the second swarm about eight days after the first. It may happen that on account of bad weather, or something else, the issuing of the first swarm is delayed, in which case there will not be as much as eight days between the two swarms—in your case it was four—in which case the wait of a week is of course too long. In that particular case it would have been all right to move the old hive in three days; but such cases are not frequent enough to make it advisable to move the

hive in so short a time. In ordinary cases the depletion would not be sufficient to discourage the bees always from swarming; for you will understand that the colony will be gaining strength rapidly every day from the hatching brood. Moving the hive earlier than a week might prevent swarming, but it would not be so sure.

Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

RUBBING THE PLACE STUNG.

The good maxim, "Do not rub the place where a sting is received," hardly applies to old chaps well inured to stings. Sometimes when I fear that a sting is going to give trouble, I purposely rub the place violently and at once. The idea is to dilute and spread the poison before trouble gets begun. The plan works well with me. Page 478.

AFRAID OF MOTH-BALLS.

Bees are insects as well as moths; and I fear that any moth-ball strong enough to stand off the one would bring more or less injury to the other. Page 483.

INTRODUCING LAME QUEENS.

In introducing a queen not able to walk, there is another danger in addition to danger of hostility from the bees. She tumbles, or gets tumbled to the bottom, to chill and starve and be neglected there, or possibly to get more tumbles out onto the ground. Page 483.

THE "DOINGS" (?) OF THE NATIONAL.

A column entitled, "What the National is Doing," Mr. Herman F. Moore wants. Some pre-requirements. National must be doing something, and some one qualified must write it. We hardly need a column of well-looking nothings which busy readers would skip at sight as they skip most of the columns and pages of the 16-page daily. Page 486.

UNAPPRECIATED GENEROSITY.

Dr. Peiro, I feel somewhat as I suppose a good mother must feel when she finds her children have been misbehaving themselves toward respectable passers-by. Fifty of our children received valuable time free, and cuttings presumably valuable, and not one heeded the request to write results! I don't blame you, Doctor! Still, it would please me best if you would rub the sore feelings into feeling better, run and play at something else for awhile—and then turn up again on the same subject. You're not alone. "Seven thousand in Israel do good for the sake of doing good, and get similar reward." It's only in the sweet "Thy Kingdom come" that the animal's, "Get all the good grabs you can and render nothing in return," will be found entirely absent.

Still, contra considerations are possible. Possibly a good many failed to make their cuttings grow, and didn't want to ride a free horse to death by asking for anything further. And I imagine that Uncle Sam is the leading villain in the case. He long has paid the bill for his politicians to shove free garden seeds under everybody's nose—request to write results printed on. Treating you as they treat Uncle Sam may be a little unpleasant, but is not doing you any dishonor. Page 492.

REARING COMMERCIAL QUEENS.

George B. Whitcomb seems to have an idea that commercial queens are often deteriorated by being reared from No. 2 eggs. Has this idea reasonableness enough to call for a discussion, and for experiments later on, perhaps? Some mother-queen alleged to lay, or at least to be capable of laying, No. 1 eggs and No. 2 eggs. When in full tide of laying she finds that she has a whole empty comb ahead of her she gets a hustle on, and lets the eggs fly before they have had quite time to become No. 1. Feeble plants raised from half-grown seeds, feeble queens from such scant-timed eggs. This is surely one of the "important if true" matters. The opposite of this makes toward accounting for the excellence of natural swarm queens. Queen seldom laying

in natural cups except when crowded for room, and when the eggs have the last possible item of development. But how about the choice queen kept in the nucleus on purpose to keep her from shortening her life by profuse laying? If things in the nucleus are all right, and the breeder is so run as to lay only 200 eggs a day (instead of the 2000 she might otherwise lay), will there be any No. 2 eggs? From one point of view all the 200 should be at the best possible quality. From another point of view not so—whole machinery running too slow for best results. Too few workers engaged in giving her the wherewith, and those few too languid about it. Egg No. 1,500 at the close of a day when she would gladly have laid 2,000 is apparently the child of a stress and superabundance which cannot exist in the other case. Whole thing does not amount to a hill of beans, perhaps—and then, again, perhaps it does.

Hard to get the long Alley strips if one must not let a breeding queen have any large room ahead.

While we're at it I'll go somewhat further and say that I have suspected that *influences*—needed influences of development coming from the living bees—go right through the sealing of cells, and are needed by sealed cells, and missed when absent, and also missed when partially absent by the colony's being too weak. This is altogether beyond and apart from the danger of chilling. Where shall we get to, then? To the point where we must have a full, rousing colony all the time, and the queen-rearing nucleus abolished. Page 475.

Our Bee-Keeping Sisters

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

An Older Sister—Bee Hat and Gloves.

I'm one of "Our Bee-Keeping Sisters," for I've been handling bees for 33 years without a break. I'm in my 72d year, and I've taken care of my apiary almost alone this season, as my husband is an invalid.

My apiary has been growing smaller for about 13 years—no great losses, but gradually; the increase not being equal to winter loss.

The seasons have been poor, but the colonies have been well cared for. If I'm to blame it is because I neglected to introduce young queens, and there was so little swarming.

Last season was the first entire failure we ever experienced; the bees stored a winter supply, but no surplus. During fruit-bloom the bees built comb under the devices and then starved, as I found to my sorrow when I returned from Florida, May 2. I gave them syrup until they neglected the feeders. Honey came with a flood, and as soon as a bee left a cell it was filled with nectar, and the queens had no chance to lay. There has been very little swarming in our apiary. I would have preferred more.

A BEE-HAT OR MASK.

When I first began bee-keeping I purchased "Langstroth on the Hive and Honey-Bee," and I followed his directions in making a protector for my head, and I've never regretted it. I've tried veils galore, but they would catch on limbs of trees, and tear, or, while working, get close to my face or head, or where it was fastened about my neck, and I would be stung.

THE HAT AS I MAKE IT.

I measure from the top of the head to my shoulders, and cut this length from a web of fine wire-gauze, painted green, allowing a liberal amount for hems, bottom and top. I roll the hems, working all loose wire in, and bind with cloth; this is to prevent the ends of the wire from scratching when set over the head. Then roll it into a cylinder large enough to go over the head; roomy, but not too large. Sew a top to this cut from pasteboard, not round, but oblong. To the bottom a cape with an armhole on the right, and open on the left.

The front should be shorter than the back, and rounded out at the top. There should be a short piece over each shoulder, with a draw-string at the bottom.

I put the hat on, with my right arm through the hole,

and tie at the left, and put on a linen vest, and button it up, and no bee can get at my head.

Bees do not sting through starched linen, and sometimes I wear a linen coat, as it has sleeves, and an apron tied around, so that no bees can creep under it.

BEE-GLOVES.

I prefer a small buckskin glove with a gauntlet of ticking or heavy drilling reaching to the elbow. I don't button the glove, but sew up the opening, having it loose so it can be drawn on easily. I've tried rubber gloves, but they are a delusion and a snare.

Clad in this armor I can work with confidence, knowing that no bee can possibly sting me.

Peoria Co., Ill., Aug. 10.

MRS. L. HARRISON.

A Nevada Sister's Report.

Our bees have done well. I had 45 colonies in the spring, and increased to 74, but did not receive any honey to speak of from the increase, but they are all filled up ready for the second crop of clover. From the old colonies I obtained 29 cases of comb honey, and 70 gallons of extracted—beautiful alfalfa honey. I have sold 60 gallons of extracted at 80 cents a gallon. We expect 11 cents a pound for our comb honey. The second crop of clover is beginning to bloom. I do all the work with the bees.

Washoe Co., Nev., Aug. 14.

MRS. B. A. COOPER.

Swarming—Rearing Queens—Using the Bee-Escape.

I am a reader of the American Bee Journal, and enjoy it beyond expression. Although my apiary is small I take pleasure in working in it. The season is fair; I will get three supers of comb honey to the hive. Some of this will be on exhibit at the Clark County Fair.

As I am a novice in bee-keeping I wish to ask a few questions:

1. Is natural swarming a hindrance to success?
2. Can as good or better queens be reared by artificial ways as by natural?
3. If the queen-cells are cut out of the parent hive eight days after the prime swarm issued, why do you prefer to put the prime swarm on the old stand? I like to give both swarms the same chance.

4. Will a bee-escape work under a super or hive having brood in them?

MRS. DELLA E. STONE.

Clark Co., Wis., Aug. 6.

1. That depends. If you want increase it is all right to let the colonies swarm. But if it is honey you want, then I would try to have as little swarming as possible. It is not an easy thing to prevent all swarming, but all but prime swarms can be prevented without much trouble.

2. If you have only one colony you will get just as good queens from it by natural swarming as by any artificial process. But if you have a number of colonies it is not wise to trust entirely to natural swarming. Find out which is your best colony, and secure queens from that stock.

3. I don't cut out the cells when I make the change. I let the bees do that part of it. I believe you will get better results by throwing the flying force into the prime swarm, as that will give you one strong colony, and it is the strong colonies that give us the honey. If, however, you want to give each colony equal chance, give the swarm on a new stand.

4. Not very satisfactorily. The bees are loth to leave the brood.

"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" is the name of the finest bee-keeper's song—words by Hon. Eugene Secor and music by Dr. C. C. Miller. This is thought by some to be the best bee-song yet written by Mr. Secor and Dr. Miller. It is, indeed, a "hummer." We can furnish a single copy of it postpaid, for 10 cents, or 3 copies for 25 cents. Or, we will mail a half-dozen copies of it for sending us one new yearly subscription to the American Bee Journal at \$1.00.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.

FROM MANY FIELDS

A Good Beginner's Report.

I have had a good year, and the honey is still coming in. The weather is not the best just now. Turns cold so easily. But when they get a chance, the bees are working well. I started in March with two colonies, and increased to eight. My strongest colony has given me 300 pounds of honey. I drew on it for increase also, but used the other with which I started in the spring for increase. I sum it all up thus: 400 percent increase in colonies; 50 percent income on investment, plus all that a family of five can eat and what I have given away. And these last two items are of considerable importance. If I can do as well every year I think I would like to keep bees all the time.

But something tells me that it would be the part of wisdom to buy a barrel of sugar for next year with part of the proceeds of this.

R. B. McCain.

Grundy Co., Ill., Sept. 8.

Nevada Bee-Notes.

The past season has not been up to the average. The first crop from alfalfa was more than an average gathering, but the second bloom was light and we secured but little. Our crop will be about 150 pounds per colony, spring count.

This locality—the Big Meadow plain—will produce this season about ten or twelve carloads. The honey is water-white.

Foul brood is everywhere around the Big Meadow country, and we are now preparing to fight it.

Nevada has a good foul brood law, copied after the McEvoy plan, but as yet we have no inspectors appointed. NEVADA APIARIST.

Humboldt Co., Nevada, Sept. 2.

Season's Report—"Shook" Swarms.

The season being nearly closed I will report the results. I have 175 colonies, spring count, 2000 pounds of No. 1 comb honey, 300 pounds of No. 2, and 3800 pounds of extracted No. 1, all gathered after July 15 from blue thistle. It all came up and blossomed after the rains which followed our terrible drouth. Increase, none. Swarms cast, 10; 3 hived themselves in hives of combs stacked up beside the honey-house; seven hived on three frames and dummies, and the three frames given to other colonies last week. I did not divide any this season, as there was not over a quart of bees in the best colonies June 1.

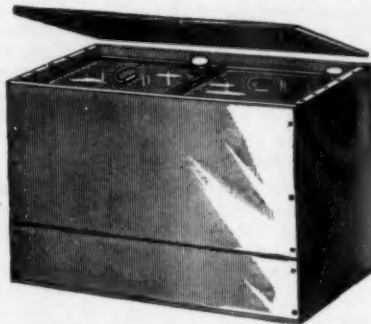
I notice a great deal about "shook" swarms. That has been my practice ever since I commenced using frames, about 25 years ago. I mark all my hives, just what they produce; the next spring I take brood from those that did not do well, and build up those that were the best, unless they are very strong. When I see any inclination to swarm I get an empty hive and put it in place of the old one, find the frames with the queen, go to a colony that did not do well the previous year, draw out about four frames and put them in with the one frame and queen, and fill up the hive with frames of comb of the

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Alfalfa Honey

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Basswood Honey

This is the well-known light-colored honey gathered from the rich, nectar-laden basswood blossoms. It has a stronger flavor than Alfalfa, and is preferred by those who like a distinct flavor in their honey.

Write for Quantity Prices by Freight, if Interested.

A sample of either, by mail, 10 cents, to pay for package and postage.

Order the Above Honey and then Sell It.

We would suggest that those bee-keepers who did not produce enough honey for their home demand this year, just order some of the above, and sell it. And others, who want to earn some money, can get this honey and work up a demand for it almost anywhere.

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I was showing my father yesterday how my bees, which I bought from you, were out working everything in my apiary. Send me 4 Buckeye Red Clover and 2 Muth Strain Golden Italians. I will order more after next extracting.

Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens. They roll in honey, while the ordinary starve. Muth Strain Golden Italians—NONE SUPERIOR. Carniolans—NONE BETTER.

Untested, 75c each; 6 for.....\$ 4.00	Tested, \$1.50 each; 6 for.....\$ 7.25
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PAGE

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of Page Fence stretched up. That's convincing. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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STERLING, GA., June 29, 1903.

I was showing my father yesterday how my bees, which I bought from you, were out working everything in my apiary. Send me 4 Buckeye Red Clover and 2 Muth Strain Golden Italians. I will order more after next extracting.

Buckeye Strain Red Clover Queens. They roll in honey, while the ordinary starve. Muth Strain Golden Italians—NONE SUPERIOR. Carniolans—NONE BETTER.

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Best money can buy, \$3.50 each.

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Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

colony I draw from. I leave about three frames, and put on super; the rest of the hive filled with dummies. I intend to have a decrease instead of increase every fall, and buy enough in the spring and transfer them.

I used to buy a good many queens, but I found I had to get rid of about seven out of ten, as they were no good except to look at. One lot of queens I got, the drones all had red eyes; the bees would not gather honey enough to winter them. One other lot would swarm all the time, and not one drop would they have to winter on; they all died before time to put them in the cellar. The best lot I ever got came from Massachusetts, every one was leather-colored and good honey-gatherers, and I have bred from them for three years.

Two years ago I sent for a red clover queen; she came, and looked like a "dandy." I reared two queens from her, and have kept the three colonies two seasons, and not one section of honey have I got; No. 1 or No. 2 would have just a little chunk, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a pound, and as black as New Orleans molasses.

I have tried the "shook" plan on them, only I did not use an extra hive. I suppose if we had more red clover instead of alsike they would have been a real nice thing to have.

C. M. LINCOLN.

Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 31.

Bees Doing Pretty Well.

Bees are doing pretty well here this season on cotton. This is about the only plant we get any surplus from in this locality. We usually have plenty of horsemint, but we rarely get any surplus from it, and do not depend upon it as we do the cotton.

A few of the people here keep bees, but most of them have them in box-hives.

F. R. KNAUTH.

Williamson Co., Texas, Aug. 29.

Dr. Gallup's Bees Good Ones.

On page 344, Mr. H. Alley says he had never heard any one else say that Dr. Gallup's queens were wonderful except Dr. Gallup. I am the owner of the last bees that Dr. Gallup reared—22 colonies. They did not need any doubling up to get honey. It is true that 3 colonies did not do well, and it was all they could do to take care of one super, but the other 19 colonies handled two supers all right, and the 22 colonies gave an average, per colony, of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds over the balance of my apiary of 138 colonies. These 138 colonies were doubled back to that number at the beginning of the main honey-flow from 172 colonies. About one-third of the 172 colonies were bought from Tom, Dick, and Harry. The balance were my own rearing; out of that whole outfit of 138 colonies only 23 could handle two supers each. All were on Langstroth frames, and all had the same show, one with another, to get there. Of course, any short of stores were fed until there was a living on the outside. Our foul brood inspector for this County said he never saw a more uniform lot of bees than the Gallup bees. It is true that the Gallup bees were not all handsome yellow ones; but how about those yellow dollars they put in the pocket over the other bees! They are handsome enough.

Again, Mr. Alley says, "I have spent my whole life in this branch of apiculture, and

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28 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

low, upon its receipt, or 30 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price.

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QUEENS!

Golden and Leather-Colored Italian, warranted to give satisfaction—those are the kind reared by QUIRIN-THE-QUEEN-BREEDER. Our business was established in 1888. Our stock originated from the best and highest-priced long-tongued red clover breeders in the U. S. We rear as many, and perhaps more, queens than any other breeder in the North. Price of queens after July 1st: Large Select, 75c each; six for \$4; Tested Stock, \$1 each; six for \$5; Selected Tested, \$1.50 each; Breeders, \$3 each. Two-frame Nuclei (no queen) \$2 each. All Queens are warranted pure.

Special low price on queens in lots of 25 to 100. All queens are mailed promptly, as we keep 300 to 500 on hand ready to mail.

We guarantee safe delivery to any State, Continental Island, or European Country. Our Circular will interest you; it's free.

Address all orders to

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PARKERTOWN, OHIO.

(The above ad. will appear twice per month only.) 16E13t

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30 COLONIES ITALIAN BEES in Dove-tailed Hives, 8-frame, self-spacing Hoffman-frames in good condition—at \$3.50 a hive; 5 or more hives at \$3.00 a hive. One Cowan No. 15, 2-frame Extractor, and a lot of extracting-combs. Address, S. A. MILLER, 38A2t Box 553, New Decatur, Ala.

Adel Queens.

One Queen, \$1.00; more than one at the rate of \$9.00 per doz. All Breeding Queens.

38A3t H. ALLEY, WENHAM, MASS.

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now, after 40 years' experience, if I can not rear a queen that will live four months," etc. Now, I do not believe a close observer like Dr. Gallup was, had to rear thousands of queens to learn how to rear a good queen.

S. Q. CONKLE.

Orange Co., Calif., Sept. 3.

A Good Report.

I started in the spring with one 3-frame nucleus, increased to 2 colonies, and have taken off 225 pounds of honey. I got 4 stray swarms, and have taken, all together, 463 pounds of honey, all extracted.

JOHN C. BULL.

Porter Co., Ind., Sept. 1.

Poorest Year for Honey.

Yesterday I extracted 150 pounds of honey from 40 colonies. A year ago I had 2300 pounds from 35 colonies.

This has been the poorest year for honey we have had since I commenced keeping bees, 11 years ago.

HANS CHRISTENSEN.

Skagit Co., Wash., Aug. 25.

A Beginner's Report.

Last winter I bought 13 colonies; the unlucky one died, leaving me 12. Seven of the 12 were in box-hives, and I transferred them into frame hives. I now have 28 strong colonies. In July I introduced 12 Italian queens, and all are doing nicely. I have something near 1500 pounds of comb honey.

Henry Co., Ill., Aug. 24. O. L. HATCH.

Bees Have Done Well.

I have 14 colonies. I put 9 into the cellar last fall, and took out 8 last spring. I do not increase much, as I double them and put back most of the swarms, and in this way I get more honey.

My bees are doing finely so far. I have sold 60 pounds of honey at 20 cents per pound, and have about 12 supers that are about ready to take off.

I intend to make more of a business of bees and poultry.

I still want the "Old Reliable."

LUKE SIMMONS.

Pope Co., Minn., Aug. 7.

The Season's Experience.

I have had bees the most of the time for the last 15 years. Sometimes I would have 1 or 2 colonies, sometimes none. I never had any luck until last summer, when the bees did well in storing honey but not in swarming. One colony swarmed, but after I had it hived a few hours they left, and I could not find them. The next day I found one swarm, but it was on July 4 and 5, too late for swarms; then I had two hives which I thought were full of bees, so I forced a swarm out of them. I took the frame with the queen and put it in a hive on the old stand. That worked well; in a few days the new colony had nearly all the bees, but in a week or two the old were very strong. Now the trouble comes. I should have had a queen ready to put in the old hive, but I had none, and left that to the bees. Well, the one got its queen all right, but the others missed it somehow; the other one also had queen-cells, but very short.

After the cells were all opened I looked for

Long Tongues Valuable

South as well as North.

How Moore's strain of Italians roll in the honey down in Texas.

HUTTO, TEX., Nov. 19, 1902.

J. P. MOORE.—Dear Sir:—I wish to write you in regard to queens purchased of you. I could have written sooner, but I wanted to test them thoroughly and see if they had those remarkable qualities of a three-banded Italian bee. I must confess to you I am more surprised every day as I watch them. They simply "roll the honey in." It seems that they get honey where others are idle or trying to rob; and for gentleness of handling, I have never seen the like. Friend E. R. Root was right when he said your bees have the longest tongues; for they get honey where others fail. I will express my thanks for such queens. I am more than pleased. I will stock my out-apiaries next spring with your queens.

Yours truly,

HENRY SCHMIDT.

The above is pretty strong evidence that red clover is not the only plant which requires long-tongued bees to secure the greatest quantity of nectar.

Daughters of my 23-100 breeder, the prize-winner, and other choice breeders: Untested, 75 cents each; six, \$4.00; dozen, \$7.50. Select unttested, \$1.00 each; six, \$5.00; dozen, \$9.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. I am filling all orders by return mail, and shall probably be able to do so till the close of the season.

J. P. Moore, L. Box 1, Morgan, Ky.

31Att

Pendleton Co.

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and you may have part of it if you work for us. Uncle Sam's poultry product pays that sum. Send 10c for samples and particulars. We furnish capital to start you in business. Draper Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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For Sale For want of time to attend—will sell my **BEES** at the very low prices following. Good Italian Blood. Strong colonies in 10-frame Langstroth Simplicity and Dovetailed Hives, with honey for winter. All perfectly healthy and excellent condition. Price per single hive, \$4; 5, at \$3.50; 10, at \$3.25; 20 or over, at \$3. F.O.B. here, cash with order. Reference: State Bank of Evanston. E. E. STARKY, 1126 Hanson Ave., Evanston, Ill.

37Att

Please mention the Bee Journal.

Italian Queens, Bees and Nuclei.



We have a strain of bees bred specially for honey-gathering and longevity, at the following prices:

One Untested Queen.....\$.60
One Tested Queen..... .80
One Select Tested Queen..... 1.00
One Breeder Queen..... 1.50
One Comb Nucleus (no Queen)..... 1.00

These prices are for the remainder of the season.

Safe arrival guaranteed. For price on Doz. lots send for Catalog.

J. L. STRONG,
16Att 204 E. Logan St., CLARINDA, IOWA

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MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,
Alliance, Ohio.

a queen, but no queen was to be seen. I looked again and again, but no queen. In about five or six weeks I looked again and found plenty of eggs, but they were scattered, so I thought it was not the work of a queen. In some of the cells were six, eight or ten eggs. By reading what others said I concluded they must have a laying worker, but the eggs hatched; they also have queen-cells. What will become of this thing? I have a queen on the frame in the box that came by mail. I will let her out soon, but I expect she will be killed.

I also had a colony which became queenless last spring, so I bought a queen that was a beauty; she is nearly as yellow as butter.

A. S. BEILER.

Results of the Season.

My bees did very little good last year, and I lost several colonies, but saved 14 to begin with last spring, and they did very well this season. I now have 38, with what I caught in the woods. I think I will get about 1000 pounds of honey, possibly more.

I will just give a history of a swarm that came to me about the last of May. They have filled two supers and the third one nearly full, and cast two swarms. The first one has filled one super and has the second nearly full, and the second swarm has the first super just about ready to take off; so I will get about six supers of honey, or nearly 144 pounds. I think I can safely count on 130 pounds from one swarm. These were part blacks, but mixed with some as bright three-banded bees as you would wish to see, and they are very gentle.

GEORGE H. WELLS.

Johnson Co., Mo., Sept. 2.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Court House, in Rockford, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 20 and 21, 1903. A good program is being prepared, and all interested in bees are invited to attend.

Cherry Valley, Ill.

B. KENNEDY, Sec.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the City and County Building in Salt Lake City, Oct. 5, commencing at 4:30 o'clock p.m. Among the subjects discussed will be the winter problem and the best method to promote the interest of the State and National Associations.

E. S. LOVESY, Pres.

SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
Sweet Clover (yellow)....	.90	1.70	4.00	7.50
Alsike Clover.....	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover.....	1.50	2.80	6.50	12.50
Alfalfa Clover.....	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

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The Geneva Bushel Crate.—Few improvements in the way of labor, time and money saving devices have been handed down to the farmer of late which embody so many really practical advantages, considering cost, as are found in the Geneva Bushel Crate for the handling of farm produce. Its adaptability, convenience, durability and saving features are so plainly evident that the wonder is it was not thought of long ago. Its usefulness is unlimited, serving as it does every purpose for which a basket can be used and every purpose for



which a basket cannot be used, at a much less cost. For storage purposes it is invaluable not only for convenience of handling, but because of the ventilating features it affords, reducing spoilage to the lowest limit, making it far preferable to barrels, bins, or the conventional pile in the corner of cellar or field.

Being made of a regulation size suited to fit the ordinary wagon-box, a good-sized load can be hauled with comfort and convenience. The saving in unloading is an item which alone will pay for its cost in a short time. In picking, gathering and marketing apples, potatoes, peaches, corn, onions and other fruits and vegetables, the Geneva Bushel Crate certainly commends itself to the eye of the practical farmer as an article of utility he cannot well afford to be without, especially when the low cost is considered and compared to that of the ordinary basket or crate.

These crates can be brought out to proper lengths, packed in bundles, ready for nailing together, and the farmer can do his own carpenter work during dull or rainy seasons, and thus save considerable money. Prices on various quantities can be had on request of the makers, and any further information desired. Address the Geneva Bushel Crate Co., Geneva, Ohio. We might add that in 100 lots the material costs about eight cents per crate! Please mention the Bee Journal when writing.



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"What Happened to Ted"

BY ISABELLE HORTON.

This is a true story of the poor and unfortunate in city life. Miss Horton, the author, is a deaconess whose experiences among the city poverty stricken are both interesting and sad. This particular short story—60 pages, 5x8 1/4 inches, bound in paper cover—gives somewhat of an insight into a little of the hard lot of the poor. Price, postpaid, only 10 cents (stamps or silver.) Address,

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Forty Years Among the Bees, by Dr. C. C. Miller.—This book contains 328 pages, is bound in handsome cloth, with gold letters and design; it is printed on best book-paper, and illustrated with 112 beautiful original half-tone pictures, taken by Dr. Miller himself. It is unique in this regard. The first few pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Miller, telling how he happened to get into bee-keeping. Seventeen years ago he wrote a small book, called "A Year Among the Bees," but that little work has been out of print for a number of years. While some of the matter used in the former book is found in the new one, it all reads like a good new story of successful bee-keeping by one of the masters, and shows in minutest detail just how Dr. Miller does things with bees. Price, \$1.00.

Bee-Keeper's Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Pomona College, California. This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 544 pages. 295 illustrations. Bound in cloth. 19th thousand. Price, \$1.20.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 530 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

ABC of Bee-Culture, by A. I. & E. R. Root.—A cyclopedia of over 500 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. Contains about 400 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.20.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of queen-bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. Bound in cloth and illustrated. Price, \$1.00; in leatherette binding, 60 cents.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—It is nicely illustrated, contains 160 pages. Price, in cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book; 90 pages; bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cents.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called "Bees and Honey." 100-page pamphlet. Price, 25 cents.

Apiary Register, by Thomas G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cents.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. R. Pierce.—Result of 25 years' experience. Price, 30 cents.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price, 10 cents.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Honey is coming to market quite freely, and is of first quality. This fact induces the trade to take it, and people are of the opinion that it is going to be reasonable in price—two factors which go far toward marketing the product. Best grades of white comb honey sell at about 14c per pound. Extracted, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/4 c, according to quality and package; amber grades, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4 c. Beeswax, 30c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 25.—Receipts of comb honey more liberal; demand improving. We quote fancy white comb, 24 section case, \$3.25; No. 1, white amber comb, 24-section case, \$3.00; No. 2, white amber comb, 24-section case, \$2.75; Extracted, white, per lb., 6 1/4 c; amber, 5 1/2 @ 6 c. Beeswax, 25 @ 30c. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 4.—Demand for honey improving, at 15 @ 16c for fancy white comb; 14 @ 15c for No. 1; 13 @ 14c for No. 2. Production of honey in this vicinity is very light. This market will have to depend on other sections more this season than ever. Extracted honey, 7 @ 7 1/2 c for white; 6 @ 6 1/2 c for mixed and buckwheat. Beeswax, 28 @ 30c. H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The supply about equals the demand for extracted honey. We are selling amber extracted in barrels from 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4 c, according to quality. White clover, barrels and cans, 7 @ 8 1/4 c, respectively. Comb honey, fancy, in no drip shipping cases, 16 @ 16 1/2 c. Beeswax, 30c. THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—New crop comb honey is beginning to arrive more freely, and the demand is good for all grades. We quote fancy white at from 14 @ 15c; No. 1 at 13c, amber at from 11 @ 12c; no buckwheat on the market as yet.

Extracted is plentiful, and in fair demand at 7c for the white, 6 @ 6 1/2 c for the light amber, 5 @ 5 1/2 c for dark. Southern in barrels at from 55 @ 65c per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax is declining, and nominal at from 28 @ 29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—New honey is now offered very freely, particularly extracted. The demand for honey is about as usual at this time of the season. I made sales at the following figures: Amber, 5 @ 5 1/2 c; water-white alfalfa, 6 1/2 c; fancy white clover honey, 7 @ 7 1/2 c. Comb honey, fancy water-white, brings from 14 @ 15c. Beeswax, 27 @ 30c. C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—White comb honey, 11 1/2 @ 13 1/4 c; amber, 8 @ 10c. Extracted, white, 5 1/2 @ 5 c; light amber, 4 1/2 @ 5c; amber, 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 c; dark, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27 1/2 @ 29c; dark, 25 @ 26c.

This season's crop is not only unusually late, but is proving much lighter than was generally expected. While the market is unfavorable to buyers, the demand at extreme current rates is not brisk and is mainly on local account.

WANTED! FANCY COMB HONEY

In no-drip shipping-cases. Also Amber Extracted in barrels or cans. Quote your best price delivered Cincinnati. The Fred W. Muth Co.

32Atf Front and Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANTED—Comb Honey in quantity lots. We are perhaps the only dealers in this article owning as much as 150,000 pounds at one time. Please state quantity, quality and price asked for your offerings. Thos. C. Stanley & Son.

24Atf MANZANOLA, COLO., or FAIRFIELD, ILL.

WANTED—Extracted Honey.

Mail sample and state lowest price delivered Cincinnati. Will buy FANCY WHITE COMB HONEY, any quantity, but must be put up in no-drip shipping-cases.

O. H. W. WEBER, 2146-48 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO. 24Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

WANTED!

TO BUY—White Clover Comb and Extracted HONEY—also Beeswax. Spot cash. Address at once, C. M. SCOTT & CO. 33Atf 1004 E. WASH. ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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10 to 100 Colonies of Yellow Italian Bees in Dovetail hives. Bees and hives in first-class condition.
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Full Line. Best Stock. Low Prices.
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Catnip Seed Free!

We have some of the seed of that famous honey-producing plant—Catnip. It should be scattered in all waste-places for the bees. Price, postpaid, 15 cents per ounce; or 2 ounces mailed **FREE** to a regular subscriber for sending us one **NEW** subscriber to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$1.00; or for \$1.20 we will send the Bee Journal one year and 2 ounces of Catnip seed to any one.

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Year

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Year

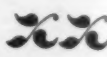
We guarantee Satisfaction. What more can anybody do? **BEAUTY, PURITY, FIRMNESS, No SAGGING, No LOSS. PATENT WEED-PROCESS SHEETING.**

Why does it sell so well? Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other. Because in 25 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

Send name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best Veils, cotton or silk.

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Very fine pure-bred **BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** Chickens and Eggs for sale at very low prices.

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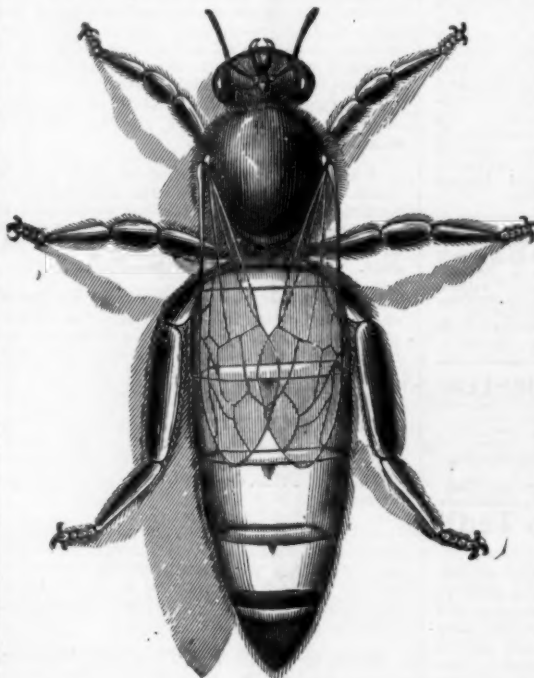
The classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.20, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED
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RED CLOVER HONEY-QUEENS.



SPRING BLUFF, WIS., July 18, 1903.
THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—I thought I would write you a few lines in regard to the Red Clover Queen I got from you. They haven't swarmed yet this summer, but I have taken 48 sections from them and there is 24 more all ready to come off.

Just think, 72 nice sections of as nice honey as ever was made, and only July 18th. It seems as though they will surely fill 48 more.

I don't know whether their tongues are any longer than any of the others, or whether they gathered it from Red Clover, but surely such bees are worth money.

I use the 8-frame Jumbo frame.
C. E. KELLOGG.

C. E. KELLOGG, Spring Bluff, Wis.
Dear Sir:—We have yours of July 18th and would be glad to have you advise us by return mail with reference to the capping of the honey. Some parties say the capping from these bees is not white, and we would be glad to have you advise us how your honey is in this respect, and oblige,
Yours truly,
THE A. I. ROOT CO.

SPRING BLUFF, WIS., July 31, 1903.
THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—Yours of July 24th at hand to-day. In regard to your question in reference to the cappings of the honey from these bees I will say that it is simply perfect, beautiful snow-white and every box perfect. 96 one-pound sections now. I am quite sure they will fill two more supers, which will bring the number up to 144. I would like very much to have you see a few of those sections, and I will be glad to send you a few.

Now, I haven't told you ALL their good qualities yet. I am sure they are by far the most gentle bees to handle I have. I could take off the sections without smoke or veil without getting stung.

There are a few traits about them that seem to me are quite remarkable aside from their honey-gathering; they don't seem to want to swarm.

I will write you again in a few weeks and let you know if they fill the 144 sections, which I am sure they will.
Respectfully,
C. E. KELLOGG.

AGAIN READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.

We were snowed under with orders for a few weeks, but here we are again with good Queens and prompt service.

Red Clover and Honey Queens.

	Each.	Six.	
Untested	\$1.00	\$5.70	Breeding
Tested	2.00	11.40	Select Breeding
Select Tested	3.00	17.10	Extra Select Breeding
		 \$3.00
		 7.50
		 10.00

With any of the last three we include one frame of bees and brood to insure safe arrival, for which we make no charge. These must be sent by express. Queen circular free.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.